

Many witnesses were examined, by each party, on the

Under the *first* head, the counsel for the Defendants stated their objections to the validity of the Lawrence patent on two particulars: 1. that the location of the wicks, and 2. that the height of the pillars on which the glass chimney rests, were not specified with sufficient certainty

Under the *second*, they contended, 1. That Lawrence used only *one* lamp, whereas the Union Lamp of Platt consisted of *three distinct lamps*, united under one glass or chimney. 2. An *essential* feature of the lamp of Lawrence was, that the downward light was cast *through the body of the lamp, or vessel* containing the oil—but that of Platt did not cast its downward light *through any* lamp.

between the several fishes or oil vessels." 3. That by reason of the lamps in Platt's patent being several and distinct, the light would pass laterally through the open spaces between them, in a manner which could not be effected in the lamp of Lawrence, and thereby the rays would be less intercepted by shade. For this last reason,

On the part of the Plaintiffs it was urged, in reply to the first ground of defence, that the place for the insertion of the wick-tubes, as prescribed in the words of the specification, "in the upper part of the lamp," and "into the

space between the shells through the flat surface above described," was perfectly definite; and that the direction in the words of the specification, to erect the three pillars to sustain the glass chimney, "so as to raise the same about one inch or three-fourths of an inch above the top of the lamp" was as precise as was necessary, and as the

2d. It was submitted in behalf of the Plaintiffs, *that the combination of the several burning lights under one glass chimney, so as to admit and produce a free passage of air under and over the wicks, without any obstructing body underneath, and thereby create a vivid white light, and the diffusion of the same in direct rays in all directions*, was found in both the Lamp; and therefore the Union Lamp embodied the essential structure and principle of Lawrence's patent. That if any advantages resulted from a division of the oil vessel into several parts, and making them in peculiar forms, such advantages would, if admitted, be an *improvement only on Lawrence's Lamp*; and not a distinct invention.

that this improvement, if it was one, would not authorize the use of the improvement invented by Lawrence, nor in any degree mitigate the damages for invading it; and that the inquiry, which Lamp is most useful, was wholly irrelevant and foreign from the issue. They insisted, however, that in point of fact, it appeared from the evidence, and from experiments made with great care and accuracy, that the lamp of Lawrence, in its present improved form, was

His Honor, Judge Thompson, charged the Jury, that, as it belonged to the Court to decide questions of law arising in any case, and to the jury to find the facts, they must exercise their own judgment in regard to the latter, and that it was the duty of the Court, except in all respects the best.

and were not bound by any opinion of the Court, except on matters of law. The patent of William Lawrence, in the opinion of the Court, was not liable to the objections taken on the part of the Defendants, but was sufficiently definite and certain as to the construction of the lamp. So far as the lamps, made and sold by the defendants, embraced the invention covered by the patent, to Lawrence, they were liable to the charge of infringement.

placed the combination secured by the patent in the hands of the public, such combination and mode of use were not in violation of the rights of the plaintiffs. The patent to Lawrence embraced the several wicks over an open space, combined with a glass tube or chimney, by which a current of air was generated, and thereby a vivid light produced, unobstructed by any opaque body beneath. This combination is an im-

improvement on the lamp of Argand, invented in 1784. So far the lamps in question are alike. The lamps made by the Defendants differ from that described in the patent to Lawrence, as each wick is supplied by a distinct reservoir of oil, instead of being fed from the same fountain; and it is said that this structure admits a less obstructed diffusion

of light, and a more entire consumption of Oil, than the Lamp of Lawrence. Whether this is so or not, is immaterial. Much testimony has been adduced on both sides, as to the comparative usefulness of these Lamps; but that inquiry is irrelevant. If the lamp made by the Defendants, embraces any part of the improvement secured by Letters

The Judge directed the Jury, that, they could give no exemplary damages, but the damage only which the plaintiffs had actually sustained.

For Plaintiffs—Roger M. Sherman, and Seth P. Stables.
For Defendants—William W. Ellsworth, William Junge, Ford, and Roger S. Baldwin.

Municipal.—At a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen on Monday afternoon—

Petition of Wyman Osborn and others, that that part of Union street between F and Dorchester streets, South

Petition of William Collier and others, for the use of a room in the Leverett street jail, for purposes of public worship—committee on public buildings.

Petition of Catherine M. Osborn for compensation for and taken to widen Washington street—committee on streets.

Petition of J. S. B. Alleyne for damages on account of the widening of Washington street—committee on streets.

Petition of James Dennison and others for the use of a primary school room in Tremont street, for purposes of public worship—committee on public buildings.

Petition of Ezekiel Bates, that a lamp may be lighted on Merrimack street—committee on lamps.

The Board agreed to the proposal from the city to hold a convention of the two branches in the Council chamber on Thursday evening next, to determine the number of representatives to be sent by the city to the next General Court.

The committee on drains and sewers, were authorised to construct a common sewer in Turpike street, South Boston.

The order instructing the committee on the jail, &c. to erect a hospital at Bellevue for the idiots and insane persons in the Houses of Industry, Reformation, and Correction, is hereby accepted by the city—accepted.

Communication from the superintendent of drains and sewers, stating the cost of constructing the common sewer on Fourth street to be \$1716 17—accepted and the assess-

The committee on the revision of the city charter, submitted a report, accompanied by a draft of a new charter, and the following order:—

Ordered—That 7000 copies of the new draft of the city charter be printed, and the same be distributed to the members of the committee by the city clerk.

charter, together with the report of the committee, be
 printed and distributed in the several wards, as speedily
 as may be; and that the citizens be called upon to give
 in their votes upon the several subjects therein mentioned,

in the warrants of the annual election of municipal officers in December next.

This order was passed, and the report laid on the table.

Adjourned to Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.—Atlas.

BOSTON MORNING POST.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1837.

WARD MEETINGS—ATTENTION!

THE DEMOCRATIC CITIZENS OF EAST BOSTON are requested to meet at the Polaski House, at 7 o'clock, THIS EVENING, for the purpose of electing six individuals to compose a Ward Committee:

OF CHELSEA, at Tat's, same time.

Per order of the County Committee.

PETER DUNBAR, Chairman.

S. J. THOMAS, Secretary.

Elections.—As far as heard from, the popular vote in Pennsylvania exhibits a democratic gain of 304. The result for Assembly men, as reported from all the districts in the State except eight, give the democrats 52, and the federalists 36 members. The remaining districts last year chose 5 democrats and 7 federalists. Supposing them to return the same this year, the two parties will stand in the Assembly, democrats 57, federalists 43—democratic loss 15. Which party will predominate in the Senate, is yet undetermined.

Ohio.—In Hamilton County, which includes Cincinnati, the federal ticket for Senate and Assembly, has been elected—last year the democrats succeeded in choosing theirs. In Franklin and Pickaway, and Muskingum Counties, 2 federal and two democratic Senators have been chosen—there are 17 Senators to be heard from. Returns of the election of only 11 Assembly men have been received—these are federalists. The Globe of Saturday night, however, gives us something more gratifying in the following paragraph:—

"Ohio.—This evening's 'Express Mail' brought us returns from fifteen counties, in all of which there is a democratic gain, except in Pickaway and Hamilton counties. We have not time to give details."

Georgia.—The majority of Gilmer (State Rights) for Governor, in 85 counties is 1344. Five counties to be heard from, which last year gave Schley a majority of 437 votes. Legislature democratic.

Never, we venture to say, was more talent displayed in our Senate during a session, than has been manifested within the past few weeks. As important state questions have been discussed during this period as ever have, or ever can, come before the country for its decision; and they have been met and argued, *pro con*, with consummate ability—evincing a knowledge of the science of government, the possession of logical powers, of eloquence, and a readiness in debate, not surpassed, if equaled, by any deliberative assembly on the face of the globe. We speak not as a *partisan*, but as an *American*—proud of the intellectual display made by our fellow countrymen—of the erudition, deep reflection, extensive observation, and masterly reasoning, of the giant minds of the AMERICAN SENATORS of 1837. The efforts of Wright, Buchanan, Rives, Benton, Calhoun, Hubbard, Brown, Webster, Walker, Preston, Niles, Tallmadge, Clay, and, indeed, nearly every one who engaged in the discussion of the Sub-Treasury Bill, are exhibitions of the highest mental order, and as such will reflect lasting honor upon the genius of our National Legislature.

The atrocities of Lynchism are still in fearful practice at Vicksburg. The Sentinel of that place of the 28th ult. gives an account of the seizure and cruel treatment of an old man by the name of Grace, for giving "free passes" to negroes. This old man had been carried before a magistrate and discharged; when a mob of Lynchers took him forcibly from the possession of the Marshal, stripped him, and gave him a severe flogging, and that too, "within hearing of the lamentations and shrieks of his afflicted wife and children." The same paper gives the details of several other illegal acts, of a similar barbarity. A respectable planter was drawn from the bosom of his family and abused in a most brutal manner. The savage Lynchers maimed him most inhumanely, besides cutting off his nose and ears, and scarifying his body to the very ribs. Such wretches are fit only to dwell in Pandemonium.

The exercises of the Mercantile Library Association are favorably spoken of by those who attend. Young men of good moral character, and arrived at sixteen years of age, engaged in mercantile pursuits, may avail themselves of the advantages of this useful association, by signing the constitution and paying annually into the treasury the sum of two dollars.

The Opposition used to attribute, at one time, a large number of the suicides committed, to the distress brought on, as they said, by the removal of the deposits—now, we suppose, people will cut their throats because Congress has passed the Treasury Note Bill, for the purpose of relieving commercial embarrassment.

A fellow was imprisoned in Philadelphia, a day or two since, for stealing a newspaper—if all those were juggled here, who steal the Post, the city would be obliged to enlarge the Jail. Thieves are men of taste, generally—once in a while one takes the Transcript, but he soon returns it, usually.

A Good Idea.—The last American Monthly, in its political disquisitions advances one good idea. It says that rather than for Congress to have lavished the time and money of their constituents so regardlessly, in the time consumed in the election of a printer, they ought to have elected Mr. F. P. Blair of the Globe, by acclamation.

Mr. Durant's book exposes the fallacy of the "Science" of Animal Magnetism completely—shows up the ridiculous pretensions of the "professors" and the egregious stupidity of their followers and dupes, in a manner that will make them hide their heads for shame, if they have a grain of sensibility left.

Mr. Stephen Whitmore, Jr. of Salem, has been appointed Superintendent of the U. S. Ropewalk in the Navy Yard, Charlestown—and Mr. Stephen Hoyt, Jr. of the same place has been appointed one of the Custom House Inspectors, in this city.

A Horse in Hot Water.—A dilapidated horse was recently run down by a locomotive on the Morris town railroad—an appendage of the locomotive was broken off by the obstruction, and poor horse was deluged with hot water.

The Ladies will find a description of the latest Parisian and London Fashions under a beautiful little scrap of poetry, which they will read with delight, on the First Page.

The last Salt River Journal looked as if it was just out of a smoke-house. We presume they have a large smokery up yonder, where they smoke emigrant whigs before admitting them to a permanent residence.

The Vermont Editors are all getting married—he of the Patriot, and he of the Gazette, have already done the deed, and several others hold it in contemplation.

For the Boston Morning Post.

NEW SYSTEM OF BANKING.

Some one, it seems, has devised a new system of banking, and ushered it to the world in the dignified dress of a pamphlet. I have not read the brochure, but have merely seen a summary of the plan, in an extract, copied into one of the newspapers. From this specimen, I have no curiosity to see the rest. It is evident to me, that the author is a mere theorist, a closet banker, without practice or experience, and, I fear, without an adequate knowledge even of the theory of banking. Perhaps what I have to say will show this to be the case.

There are, by this new system, to be banks established by law in different parts of the State, which the writer terms *branches*, but which are to be entirely independent of each other. These are to have certain capitals, divided into shares, and owned by citizens. These capitals, in specie, are to be paid to or deposited in, a principal bank without capital, which is to allow interest to the branches (six per cent, I presume,) on such deposits. This interest appears to be all the profit to which the branches or their stockholders are to be entitled. Yet from this interest, it would seem, must be deducted all losses arising from bad debts, &c., and also, for any thing that I perceive to the contrary, all the expenses of each branch. What citizen, in his senses, would ever take stock upon such terms?

The branches are not to make any loans, or to issue or pay any bills. Their sole duty seems to be, to recommend such loans to be made, as they think proper, and to "endorse" them; by which I understand, that they become responsible for the re-payment of such loans. This recommendation is to be transmitted to the principal bank, and is to be compulsory upon it. Thus, the principal bank, which is to issue all the bills, and to pay them all on demand in specie, is to have no control over the amount of its loans, and consequently of its issues. Under such a system, it must soon become bankrupt.

The directors are to be appointed annually by the legislature, and are not to be holders of stock. Quere,—directors of the principal bank?—or of the branches?—or of both? Under directors so chosen what must be the consequences? Most assuredly they will be these:—The directors will be all taken from the party in power, will be leading party-men, and consequently all the loans will be made to persons belonging to the ruling party. Besides, as the directors are not stockholders, and consequently have no interest in the gains or losses, loans will be made to irresponsible persons, from motives of friendship, or favoritism, or pecuniary interest, or personal ambition. The losses, therefore, must be immense. Who would take stock in such a bank?

The state is to be responsible for the payment of all the bills of the principal bank, which alone is permitted to issue any; and the State is to have all the profits, after paying the branches interest on their capitals, deposited in its vaults in specie. These profits must be immense; being equal to the interest on all the loans and bills issued beyond the sum of the branch capitals. The amount may be imagined from what follows:

The principal bank is to be authorized by law to make loans to the amount of three, four, or five times the gross sum of the branch capitals deposited in its vaults, and, of course, to issue so much in bank bills! Whatever ratio this may be, as established by law, the principal bank must loan to that extent, if so required by the branches. "If (says the writer) it be five to one, then the notes or other securities, qualified by the endorsement of any one of the branch banks, must be accredited and discounted at the principal bank, to an amount five times greater than the amount of specie which the respective branch may have paid into the principal bank." This is, in plain English, that the branches shall have power (and they will certainly exercise it in times of pressure) to compel the principal bank to make loans and to issue its bills from three to five times the amount of its funds or borrowed capital, on the securities approved and endorsed by such branches! And yet the principal bank, without adequate means, and without the power of checking its loans, is to be always ready to redeem its bills on demand in specie, the branches being under no responsibility whatever to provide funds for such redemption! This appears to me to be a most singular plan for a wholesome currency, and for securing the public from loss. Suspensions of payment must be the inevitable consequence of such a system. The State, it is true, is to be responsible for the final redemption of the bills. But this will not prevent a sudden stoppage of payment. Besides, the State cannot be sued;—and the branches not being responsible, and the principal bank having no capital, the value of the bills will depend entirely upon the pleasure of the legislature, or rather of the ruling party in the legislature. This currency would, it seems to me, be worse, if possible, than the old paper money of the revolution.

Again—Every grant of a loan, after being approved and endorsed at a branch, must be sent to the principal bank for execution, causing great trouble, expense, and loss of time to the applicant. Thus, a person living at the extremity of the State, after obtaining the consent of the branch near him, must send his securities to Boston, and obtain from thence the amount in bank bills. This would occasion great risk and inconvenience, besides a delay, which, at a critical juncture, might be absolutely ruinous.

In short, I can perceive no possible advantage which could arise from this new system; but innumerable evils must unavoidably attend it. This, however, is certain—it would be a GREAT POLITICAL MACHINE, by which the trading interest would be made the submissive slaves and dependents of the dominant party in politics. The directors being appointed by the legislature, would be the tools or leaders of the party in power. They would thus be able to grind to powder any of the debtors to the bank, if they would not vote according to their dictation. It would be used principally for that purpose, and would be the greatest curse, which has ever fallen upon the community. The scheme, however, is too preposterous ever to be listened to for a moment by any legislature.

The New York Albion, in enumerating the different characters personated by Mr. Forrest during his late engagement at the Park, appears to give its preference to Brutus, which it pronounces "magnificent." "The affected air of imbecility so magically thrown off when alone," says the Albion, "and all the majesty and energy of Roman virtue assumed as he pondered over the miseries of his country;—the startling incident of his being struck by the insolent patrician when under his garb of idleness;—the tremendous burst of rage and indignation when he learns the perfidy and villainy of Sextus are all beyond the reach of description, they were sublime;—but the great scene of all, the mighty workings of the father whilst contending with those of the magistrate in his bosom, and the hard-won victory of the latter were the very triumph of histrionic art."

In Lear, the Albion thinks, Mr. F. exhibited too much of deprecitate, and attributes to Vandenhoff an error in the other extreme—rendering the old man too vigorous—of the justice of the first remark, the public have had an opportunity of judging last evening.

See First Page for Municipal, &c.

MUNICIPAL COURT.

A host of witnesses were yesterday examined in defence of the four prisoners charged with an assault on the Montgomery Guards, and Messrs. Brigham, Phillips, and Park made arguments in their behalf. Mr. Parker, for the Government, occupied about an hour in reply, and His Honor, Judge Thacher, in the evening, delivered an unusually brief but strong charge against the rioters. He said the evidence must have been written, as with a diamond, on the heart of the jury.

The verdict will be announced this morning.

The Courier of yesterday alluded to an unpleasant altercation between Judge Thacher and Mr. Phillips—growing out of a misapprehension on the part of His Honor, who merely meant to protect Mr. Barry, the witness, from what he considered an improper mode of examination, by Mr. P.

The Divisionary Corps of Independent Cadets will celebrate their ninety-sixth anniversary to-morrow. The corps will partake of a collation in the forenoon, at the mansion of Gov. Everett, and dine in the afternoon at Mount Washington House, accompanied by His Excellency and suite.

We see it stated in one of our exchange papers that Count Castellan, the celebrated European Naturalist, intends shortly to leave Paris on a visit to the United States. We have too many Counts here already.—Baltimore Sun.

We have many it is true, but in the United States they Count nothing.

I. S. Buckingham, Esq. late member of Parliament, and a distinguished advocate of Temperance, is on his way to America.

The Merchants' Insurance Company of this city, yesterday declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., on their capital stock.

George Washington Dixon gave a Concert in Providence on Monday night assisted by the Editor of the Daily Journal. "How pleasant it is to see," &c.

Here's the way a Red River Roarer makes an oath—"By the sharpest boned, hardest trotter, burnt shirt, and ragged razor."

A Sensible Horsewhip.—A Mississippi paper speaks of a man "with whose bare hide a horsewhip would be loath to come in contact."

A Thriving Country.—Girls in Ohio weigh 280 pounds, some of them, at fifteen years of age!

CONGRESS.

In the Senate.—Saturday Oct. 14.—The bill making appropriations for the current expenses of government, the pay of members of Congress, &c. &c. was taken up. The appropriation for the Smithsonian agency was reduced to \$5,000, instead of \$10,000—and the bill in that form was passed. The bill appropriating \$1,600,000 for the Florida war, was also passed.

The Senate met at half past four, but had nothing to do until the House sent them these appropriation bills, which they speedily passed.

Twelve o'clock.—The bill to settle with the deposit banks, then again taken up and passed. The Senate discussed it nearly an hour, and sent it back to the House with two amendments.

The Senate adjourned at half past one o'clock, Sunday morning.

In the House.—The Sub-Treasury bill was taken up without a moment's delay, after a short debate, was, on motion of Mr. S. Williams laid on the table, by a vote of 120—yeas 107. [All of the Massachusetts delegation, with the exception of Mr. Parmenter, voted in favor of laying the bill on the table.]

Deposit Banks.—The House then went into committee of the Whole on the bill providing for the adjustment of the remaining claims of the government with the late deposit banks.

The subject was discussed at length, first as to whether and what interest the banks should pay, and the extent of time to be allowed to refund the public deposits.

Mr. Adams opposed the bill, and went at large into an argument against it.

As soon as Mr. Adams had concluded—Mr. Cambreleng moved to lay the bill aside; agreed to.

The Committee then took up the "bill making further appropriations for the year 1837."

Severe Gale at New Orleans.—The city of New Orleans and surrounding country, were visited by a dreadful storm on the 6th inst. The rain was very heavy, and the wind of exceeding violence. Four steamboats were driven on the shore and totally destroyed; the Merchant, Mobile, Columbia, and Ponchartrain. Almost all the dwelling houses at the lake were either ruined or totally away. The railroad was inundated. A building at the entrance of the Bayou was blown down, and one man killed. A child of twelve years was drowned before the eyes of its mother. A hut occupied by four fishermen was carried away.

In New Orleans the front and columns of the Citizens' Bank (not completed) were thrown down. The shipping suffered by loss of spars, rigging, &c. A steamboat was sunk. Many houses were injured. The cemetery was inundated. The crops on both sides of the river were much injured. All the marshes in the rear of the city were overflowed; and also many of the streets.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Directors of the Eastern Rail Road have received from the Commonwealth the first instalment of \$100,000 in Scrip, which the State Treasurer was authorized to issue for the benefit of this project, on certain conditions, by a law passed at the last session of the Legislature.—Salem Gazette.

Messrs. Jones, Lows & Ball, have just finished a superb Silver Pitcher, together with six Cups, for the Lytate Association, Ex-18—intended as a tribute of their respect to Wm. Barwick, Chief Engineer of the Boston Fire Department. The workmanship is of a superior taste, and may be examined at the above store.—Herald.

Accident.—Yesterday afternoon a lad about 10 years of age, fell through the stairway from the third story of the City Hotel, South Cove, and was seriously injured. He was taken up and conveyed home in a senseless state.—Mercantile Journal.

NORFOLK COUNTY CONVENTION.—The friends of the National Administration, in the several towns of the county, are invited to send Delegates equal in number to their representatives to the General Court, to a Convention, to be held at White's Hotel, in Dedham, on WEDNESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to make nominations for the Senate.

ERASTUS WORTHINGTON, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee.

FISHER A. KINGSLEY, Chairman Anti-Masonic County Committee.

BOSTON LYCEUM.—The second Lecture before this Institution this season, will be delivered by Hon. Ichabod Bartlett, of Portsmouth, on THURSDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Odéon.

T. P. SMITH, Secretary.

MARRIED.

In this city, Mr. Joseph Silway to Miss Mary Jane Haskell.

On Sunday evening, by the Rev Mr. Healy, Mr. Edward A. Coggins to Miss Ann Connor, both of this city.

By the Rev Mr. Towse, Capt. Levi Stevens, 2d to Miss Olive R. White.

By the Rev Mr. Winslow, Mr. Samuel H. Stevens to Miss Elizabeth W. Childs.

By the Rev Mr. Taylor, Mr. Zebah Thayer to Miss Elizabeth Harding.

DIED.

In this city, 15th inst. Mr. Sylvester Sawyer, formerly of Peeling, N. H.

13th inst. Miss Julia Pierce, 38.

10th inst. Mr. Joshua Kibbey, 65.

At Dorchester, on Saturday evening, the Hon. Perez Morton, 67—formerly Atty General of this State.

At Roxbury, on Monday last, Mr. Daniel Sharkey.

Funeral this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his brother's residence in Roxbury.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—Wednesday, Oct. 18.

Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	High Water.
h 16m	h 15m	h 10m pm	h 2m	h 2 22m

REVIEW OF THE BOSTON MARKET

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, OCT. 17.

ASHES.—The sales have been only in small lots, and prices have varied but little from the last reported. Peat has been taken at \$5.25 a 550, and Po at \$5.12, per 100 lbs.

BARILLA.—A lot Tenerife has been sold to arrive at a little above our late quotations.

CANDLES.—Steady sales. Sperm are made at 30 a 31c per lb. A few new moulds have sold at 12c, 4 mos.

COAL.—Sales of New Castle by the cargo at \$10.00 per ch—by the cargo of 600 tons—a sale of 600 tons from Bristol was made in terms not transpired. Small cargoes from the Providence have ranged from \$7.75 a 8.25 per ton. Auction sales of coal at \$9.50 a 10.25—120 ch Sydney at \$6.25, and Peach Orchard at \$5 a 5.50 per ton.

CO. O.A.—A sale of Dominga has been made at 5½c per lb. on credit.

COFFEE.—There is no variation in the market for St. Domingo, although the demand has been steady and the sales exceed 1000 bags, mostly taken for shipping. Sales also of Porto Cabello at 10½c—Cuba at 9½c, and Porto Rico at 11c per lb.

COTTON.—The market for cotton has remained without the least change, and sales are confined to small lots—fine qualities taken for consumption at a higher range. The late accounts from Liverpool report a small decline in that market.

DUCK.—In Sail Cloth there is only a retail trade going on, as there is no stock to admit of large operations. A few hundred pieces of Light Ravens have been taken at \$7.75 a 8.00 per piece.

DIAPERS.—Sales reach near 1000 pieces, taken at \$2.00 cash.

DYE STUFFS.—The sales Indigo are only a few cases, consuming a small quantity of ordinary quality taken at \$1.70 a 1.85 per lb. St. Domingo Logwood has sold at \$2.50 per ton, and Cuba Fustic at \$2.35.

DRUGS.—Sales by auction of 25 iron bound bbls. Castor Oil at 1 04 a 1.12, per gal, 6 mos, and 11 wood bound bbls do at 37 a 42c, 4 mos—the latter of inferior quality.

At 38½—Prices of C. oil have come down a little and purchasers have been led to a considerable extent. The sales are 4000 qts Grand Bank at 2.50 a 3.00—3000 qts Bay, large and small together, at 2.70 a 2.87, and 1500 qts Hake at 1.50 a 1.56. Mackerel are in very good demand, and there are but few offered for sale. We notice some transactions at 10.00 a 10.37 for No. 1—8.00 a 8.25 for No. 2, and 5.25 for No. 3.

FLOUR.—Malaga Flour, and Grocers are in the market to purchase. Sales of Flour have been made in 1.50 a 1.65 per box, and some holders will not sell without a further advance. Sales English Flour to some extent we notice at 5c. Sales by auction of 2000 drums Carabana Raisins at 3 a 3½ per lb, 4 mos, and 100 bags Castana Nuts at 1 a 1½ per lb.

FLOR.—The market is now supplied with Genesee but the arrivals are not so great as was expected—the sales have ranged from 8.75 a 9.25 for common and fancy brands. Southern is sold, and prices a little lower—we notice sales Baltimore, 6.75 a 8.25—Petersburg, 9.25, and Alexandria wharf, 8.50, cash. Rye flour is held at 6.00 and the sales are quite small.

GR IN.—The dealers do not make large sales of Corn at present, and they make but small purchases—they have taken some cargoes Yellow Flat, 1.02 a 1.03, and White 95 a 95c. One lot of Yellow Flat, and Southern, an advance of 2 cents is realized. No sales of Rye have come to our knowledge and the supplies are small.

HEMP.—The stock of clean Russia is not large, and the holders are firm at \$2.15 a 2.17 per ton, and have realized for 100 tons. Sales of Outshot at \$2.10 a 2.12, and Manila, 7 a 7½ per lb.

HIDES.—The demand is good and we have to report sales of 300 Rio Grande on terms not public—1000 Buenos Ayres 18 cash 5½c per ct—1000 Porto Cabello, 10c, and some Peruvian, 8½c per lb.

HOPS.—Most of the Hops coming to market, are received on contract, and sales made as small. Prices from growers and from second hands take the range of our quotations.

LIQUORS.—Rochelle Brandy has advanced to 1.40 and there is but little for sale. There is a great demand for New England Rum at old prices, mostly to go South. Nothing of importance in Whines—by auction 50 baskets Champagne, 6.50 a 6.50 per basket.

MOJAS ES.—There is but a small stock of sweet saltpetre for retailing and prices improving. Sales of 200 lbs. sweet Havana for shipment, 32c—some other lots do, 31 a 32—100 lbs. Trinidad, 47—55 lbs. Porto Rico, 33, and St. Jago, 35c per gal. Distillers have purchased near 500 hds. tart Cuba at 28 a 29.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar and Rosin are scarce and wanted. Spirits Turpentine, sells at 40 a 42c.

OL.—Sperm sells in lots to the tra. e, at prices within our range. Sales of Oleo, 92c—Dutch Linsed, 65 a 67—Southern do, 62c per gal, and Cod 15½ a 15.60 per bbl.

PROVISIONS.—The price of old beef is entirely unsettled and some sales are making at a great reduction from the rate before reported. Small sales new Mess, 14.00 a 14.50 and No. 1, 12.50. Pork sells moderately at quotations. Lard has been taken at 10c per lb.

RICE.—None in the market.

SHEETINGS.—About 600 have been sold the past week at 9.50 a 9.62½ per piece, 6 mos.

SUGAR.—The trade have purchased largely of box Sugars and the market is firm. About 5000 boxes brown Havana and Trinidad have been sold at 31 a 32, and 2000 boxes white do at 32c per gal, and Cod 15½ a 15.60 per bbl.

SALT.—A large cargo of Spanish salt, 2500 bags, sold at 2.75, 6 mos.—and Turkey Island, 2.75, cash. 500 bags Liverpool salt to go to New York, 2.18, per bag.

TBACCO.—Sales of 250 hds Kentucky ranging from 3 to 7c per lb, and there is now but little for sale.

Wool.—At little of the last clip of Wool has been brought to market, but the stock in the country is large. Sales are small and at low prices—we alter quotations according to late transactions.

For Prices Current see Last Page.

IMPORTATIONS.

NEWCASTLE, E. Ship Corleausen—320 chnl coal, 400 empty carboys.

HALIFAX. Sch Industry—152 bbls salmon, 2 hds coal, 8.

PILOU. Brigh Northern—250 chnl coal.

BOSTON MORNING POST

MARINE JOURNAL.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17.

ARRIVED.

Ship Corleausen, Wadsworth, Newcastle, E. 23rd Aug. Left ship Thomas, Snow, for New York, 5 days; backs Danl Webster, Munson, for Boston, 10th Sept; Diantha, Williams, do 2; brig Hope, Tyson, New York, 10; Schoke, 11th inst, lat 42, lat 61 15, sch Helen Finzer, fm Grand Bank & Duxbury.

Bremen ship New York, Wachte, New York.

Brig Northern, Pittee, Sydney, 8th inst. Left bark Olive, Conner, fm New York, 6th; brig Gen Bolivar, for Boston, 10th inst; Conklin, New York, 6th; Cynosure, Payne, Boston, 2d; Angeline, with cargo, sch Wm Wadsworth, with ship Emulous for New York, and at 8 o'clock same day was spoken by her, requiring us to stay by her, as she was in a leaky condition. The next morning she passed our lee, steering for Sc. terie Island, supposed on her return to Sydney as she made no signal for us to stay by her, we stood on our course.

Brig Abigail, Hopkins, Kingston, N.Y.

Br sch Industry, Fall, Halifax, 9th inst. Left brig Acadia, lane, hence, arr night previous; sch Jas Lunt, fm Alexandria, arr 8th.

Br sch Oceanus, Durkee, Yarmouth.

Br sch Albion, Allen, Yarmouth.

Br sch Car line Harvey, St John, N.B.

Br sch Coral, Howard, St John, N.B.

Sch Elea or Mr. Kelly, Nansmond, Va.

Sch Henry, Crowell, Nansmond, Va.

Sch Edwin, McKenzie, Kingston, N.Y.

Sch Eliza & Nancy, Kelly, New York.

Sch Mary Ann, Harrington, Thomaston.

Sch Cornelius, Wiley, Bangor.

Sch Ocean, Capt Newburyport.

Sch Wm Tell, Capt New York.

Sch Pocasset, Caldwell, Salem.

Sloop Bonnet, Pickens, Portsmouth.

Sloop Rosetta, Bess, Warchum.

A new vessel from the South Shore put into Nantasket Roads in distress this afternoon.

CLEARED.

Ships Wm Gray, Bartoll, Calcutta; Schelm, Wm R. Dorr, Batsvia and Grant; Rajah, Bil, Mobile; bark Rumble, Benzon, Manila; brig Billow, Carleton, Howes, Rochelle; Alpine, Lewis, Hanchman, Trinidad; Mary Peace, Shields, Portland; Spartan, Thurston, do; sch Anna Ophelia, (new, 85 tons) Williams, Martinique; Br schs Ino, Wyman, Yarmouth; Congress, Norris, St John, N.B.; Wave, McDorman, Digby; schs Nib

